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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
9	DISTRICT OF NEVADA		
10	DONNA WILCOX, and individual,	Case No.: 2:24-cv-01054-CDS-MDC	
11	Plaintiff,	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER	
12	V.	STIL CEATED I ROTECTIVE ORDER	
13	SAM'S WEST, INC, a Foreign Corporation;		
14	DOE EMPLOYEES OF SAM'S WEST, INC, DOES 1-20 and ROE BUSINESS ENTITIES		
15	1-20, inclusive,		
16	Defendants.		
17	The parties to this action, Defendant	SAM'S WEST, INC. ("SAM'S WEST" or	
18	"Defendant") and Plaintiff DONNA WILCOX ("Plaintiff") (collectively, the "Parties"), by their		
19	respective counsel, hereby stipulate and request that the Court enter a stipulated protective order		
20	pursuant as follows:		
21	1. The Protective Order shall be entered pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civi		
22	Procedure.		
23	2. The Protective Order shall govern all materials deemed to be "Confidential		
24	Information." Such Confidential Information shall include the following:		
25	(a) materials of Defendant and	/or Defendant's organizational structure;	
26	(b) Any documents from the p	ersonnel, medical or workers' compensation file	
27	of any current or former en	nployee or contractor;	
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- (c) Any documents relating to the medical and/or health information of any of Defendant's current or former employees or contractors;
- (d) Any documents containing intellectual proprietary or property interests such as trade secrets;
- (e) Any portions of depositions (audio or video) where Confidential Information is disclosed or used as exhibits.
- 3. In the case of documents and the information contained therein, designation of Confidential Information produced shall be made by (1) identifying said documents as confidential in Defendant's FRCP 26(a) disclosures and any supplements made thereto; (2) placing the following legend on the face of the document and each page so designated "CONFIDENTIAL;" or (3) otherwise expressly identified as confidential via written correspondence. Defendant will use its best efforts to limit the number of documents designated Confidential.
- 4. Confidential Information shall be held in confidence by each qualified recipient to whom it is disclosed, shall be used only for purposes of this action, shall not be used for any business purpose, and shall not be disclosed to any person who is not a qualified recipient. All produced Confidential Information shall be carefully maintained so as to preclude access by persons who are not qualified recipients.
 - 5. Qualified recipients shall include only the following:
 - (a) In-house counsel and law firms for each party and the secretarial, clerical and paralegal staff of each;
 - (b) Deposition notaries and staff;
 - (c) Persons other than legal counsel who have been retained or specially employed by a party as an expert witness for purposes of this lawsuit or to perform investigative work or fact research;
 - (d) Deponents during the course of their depositions or potential witnesses of this case; and
 - (e) The parties to this litigation, their officers and professional employees.

6. Each counsel shall be responsible for providing notice of the Protective Order and the terms therein to persons to whom they disclose "Confidential Information," as defined by the terms of the Protective Order.

Persons to whom confidential information is shown shall be informed of the terms of this Order and advised that its breach may be punished or sanctioned as contempt of the Court. Such deponents may be shown Confidential materials during their deposition but shall not be permitted to keep copies of said Confidential materials nor any portion of the deposition transcript reflecting the Confidential Information.

If either party objects to the claims that information should be deemed Confidential, that party's counsel shall inform opposing counsel in writing within thirty (30) days of receipt of the Confidential materials that the information should not be so deemed, and the parties shall attempt first to dispose of such disputes in good faith and on an informal basis. If the parties are unable to resolve their dispute, the producing party shall present a motion to the Court to determine the status. The information shall continue to have Confidential status during the pendency of any such motion. The party asserting the label of "Confidential" shall bear the burden of showing the same within said motion to show why said document is entitled to such protection.

- 7. No copies of Confidential Information shall be made except by or on behalf of attorneys of record, in-house counsel or the parties in this action. Any person making copies of such information shall maintain all copies within their possession or the possession of those entitled to access to such information under the Protective Order.
- 8. Any party that inadvertently discloses or produces in this action a document or information that it considers privileged or otherwise protected from discovery, in whole or in part, shall not be deemed to have waived any applicable privilege or protection by reason of such disclosure or production if, within 14 days of discovering that such document or information has been disclosed or produced, the producing party gives written notice to the receiving party identifying the document or information in question, the asserted privileges or protection, and the grounds there for, with a request that all copies of the document or information be returned or

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destroyed. The receiving party shall return or destroy the inadvertently disclosed documents, upon receipt of appropriately marked replacement documents.

- 9. The termination of this action shall not relieve the parties and persons obligated hereunder from their responsibility to maintain the confidentiality of information designated confidential pursuant to this Order.
- 10. Within thirty (30) days of the final adjudication or resolution of this Lawsuit, the party receiving Confidential Information shall destroy all Confidential Material, including all copies and reproductions thereof. Counsel for the receiving party shall be permitted to maintain these documents for purposes of any ethical obligations regarding client file retention.
- 11. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as an admission to the relevance, authenticity, foundation or admissibility of any document, material, transcript or other information.
- 12. Nothing in the Protective Order shall be deemed to preclude any party from seeking and obtaining, on an appropriate showing, a modification of this Order.
- 13. The parties acknowledge there is a presumption of public access to judicial files and records and that a party seeking to file a confidential document under seal must file a motion to seal and must comply with the Ninth Circuit's directives in Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu, 447 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir. 2006) and Center for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Group, LLC, 809 F.3d 1092, 1097 (9th Cir. 2016).
- 14. The parties acknowledge attorneys must file documents under seal using the Court's electronic filing procedures. See Local Rule IA 10-5. Papers filed with the Court under seal must be accompanied with a concurrently-filed motion for leave to file those documents under seal. See Local Rule IA 10-5(a).
- 15. The parties submit the instant protective order to facilitate discovery exchanges. However, the parties acknowledge there has been no showing, and the Court has not found, that any specific documents are secret or confidential. The parties acknowledge that they have not yet provided specific facts supported by declarations or concrete examples to establish that a protective order is required to protect any specific trade secret or other confidential information pursuant to

Rule 26(c) or that disclosure would cause an identifiable and significant harm.

16. The parties acknowledge that all motions to seal shall address the standard articulated in *Ctr. For Auto Safety* and explain why that standard has been met. 809 F.3d at 1097. Specifically, a party seeking to seal judicial records bears the burden of meeting the "compelling reasons" standard, as previously articulated in *Kamakana*. 447 F.3d 1172. Under the compelling reasons standard, "a court may seal records only when it finds 'a compelling reason and articulate[s] the factual basis for its ruling, without relying on hypothesis or conjecture." *Ctr. for Auto Safety*, 809 F.3d at 1097. (quoting *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179). "The court must then 'conscientiously balance[] the competing interests of the public and the party who seeks to keep certain judicial records secret." *Ctr. for Auto Safety*, 809 F.3d at 1097.

There is an exception to the compelling reasons standard where a party may satisfy the less exacting "good cause" standard for sealed materials attached to a discovery motion unrelated to the merits of the case. *Id.* "The good cause language comes from Rule 26(c)(1), which governs the issuance of protective orders in the discovery process: 'The court may, for good cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense.'" *Id.* (citing Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(c)). "For good cause to exist, the party seeking protection bears the burden of showing specific prejudice or harm will result if no protective order is granted." *Phillips v. General Motors*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002).

The labels of "dispositive" and "nondispositive" will not be the determinative factor for deciding which test to apply because the focal consideration is "whether the motion is more than tangentially related to the merits of a case." *Ctr. for Auto Safety*, 809 F.3d at 1101.

17. The parties acknowledge the fact that entry of the instant stipulated protective order by the Court and designation of a document as confidential pursuant to this protective order does not, standing alone, establish sufficient grounds to seal a filed document. See Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 331 F.3d 1122, 1133 (9th Cir. 2003); see also Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int'l Ins. Co., 966 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992). If the sole ground for a motion to seal is that the opposing party (or non-party) has designated a document as confidential, the designator shall file

1	(within seven days of the filing of the motion to seal) either (1) a declaration establishing sufficien	
2	justification for sealing each document at issue or (2) a notice of withdrawal of the designation(s	
3	and consent to unsealing. If neither filing is made, the Court may order the document(s) unsealed	
4	without further notice.	
5	DATED this 16 th day of April 2025	DATED this 16 th day of April 2025
6	TYSON & MENDES LLP	HICKS & BRASIER, PLLC
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8	/s/ Griffith H. Hayes_	/s/ Alison M. Braiser_
9	GRIFFITH H. HAYES	ALISON M. BRAISER
10	Nevada Bar No. 7374 NICHOLAS F. PSYK	Nevada Bar No. 10522 2630 S. Jones Blvd.
11	Nevada Bar No. 15983	Las Vegas, NV 89146
12	2835 St. Rose Parkway, Suite 140 Henderson, NV 89052 Attorneys for Defendant Sam's West, Inc.	Attorneys for Plaintiff
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14	IT IS SO ORDERED. Future	
15	stipulations must comply with LR IA 6-2 and provide a proper signature block	111
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18		Hon. Maximilian J.D. Colivillier Vil
19		United States Mugistrate Judge Dated: 4-23-25
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE Pursuant to FRCP 5(b), and/or LR IC 4-1, I hereby certify that I am an employee of Tyson & Mendes LLP, and on April 16, 2025, I caused the foregoing document entitled STIPULATED **PROTECTIVE ORDER** to be served upon the following individuals via electronic mail. Alison M. Brasier, Esq. HICKS & BRASIER, PLLC 2630 S. Jones Blvd Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 Email: baguilar@lvattorneys.com Attorneys for Donna Wilcox /s/ Heidi Brown An employee of Tyson & Mendes LLP